

# PSYCHE.

## REHABILITATION OF PODISMA LATREILLE.

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The Orthopteran genus *Podisma* was proposed in a Gallic form (*Podisme*) by Latreille in 1825 (Fam. nat., 415) for short-winged Acridians with a prosternal spine, without specification of species. Its next use was by the same author in 1829 (Cuvier, Regne an., v, 188) in its proper Latin form, and the European species now known as *Pezotettix pedestris* and *Platyphyma giornae* referred to it. The same two species and these only are again referred to *Podisma* by Serville in 1831 (Rev. méth. Orth., 98-99) and to the same as a subgenus of *Acridium* by the same writer in 1839 (Hist. nat. Orth., 679-681). Burmeister, however, in 1840 (Germ., Zeitschr. ent., ii, 51) refers these same species and these only to a new genus *Pezotettix* to which he gives as a synonym "Podisma Latr. ex parte." In Burmeister's view (cf. Handb. ent., ii, 650; 1838) the other portion of Latreille's genus included such species as *Stenobothrus parallelus*, and *Chrysochraon dispar*, where "Podisma Latr. ex parte" is given as the equivalent of some unnamed divisions. But these species are excluded by Latreille's definition, and in his writings he has never mentioned any other species as appertaining to the genus than the two first mentioned above.

The only other authors who had at this time employed the term were Brullé (Exp. Morée) in 1832 who (as quoted by Fischer) referred to it only species of *Stethophyma* and *Stenobothrus*; Heyer (Germ., Faun. Ins., fasc. 17) who in 1835 (?) employed it for *Chrysochraon dispar*; Stephens who in 1835 (Illustr. Mand., vi, 29) had referred *pedestris* only to it: and Costa who in 1836 (Faun. Reg. Nap., 43-48) had referred to it four supposed new species, *appulum*, *campanum*, *calabrum* and *communis*, the first two of which are now regarded as synonyms of *Acridium aegyptium* L., the third as probably a *Pamphagus* and the last as *giornae*. In view of the limitation of the genus by Serville (if Latreille ever intended its greater extension) this action of Brullé and Costa has no force, and hence, if the name *Pezotettix* can be retained at all, it must be by regarding one of the two original species as the type of *Pezotettix*, the other of *Podisma*.

So far as I can discover, the first author to refer the two species to distinct genera was Fieber who in June 1853 (Lotos, iii, 119) referred *giornae* to his new genus *Pelecyclus*, and *pedestris* to *Podisma*. Also in 1835, but later, his introduction being dated

November, Fischer (Orth. Eur., 369, 374) referred the former species to his new genus *Platyphyma* and the latter to *Pezotettix*. Fischer has been generally followed, but it is plain that *Platyphyma* must give way to *Pelecyclus*, which in its term must yield precedence to *Pezotettix*; of which *giornae* becomes the type, while *pedestris* becomes the type of *Podisma*. The numerous species, therefore, which in recent years, both in this country and in Europe have been referred to *Pezotettix* must be classed under *Podisma*.

The early use of the term *Podisma* previous to 1853 and after 1829 (other than we have given) also sufficiently confirms the appropriateness of restoring *Podisma* for the species now generally

included in *Pezotettix*; for Fischer de Waldheim in 1846 (Orth. Russ. 249-253) used it for six species of which the first three belong to *Pezotettix* of modern writers, the next two to *Chryochraon*, while the last is not recognizable. [The second species, *P. primnoa* Motsch., has also not been recognized by later writers but I possess specimens from different places in Transbaicalia]; Borck in 1848 (Skand. rätv. ins. nat. hist., 87-92) refers to it *pedestris*, and *frigida*; and finally H. Fischer himself first used it, in 1849 (15 Jahresb. Mannh. ver. nat., 38) for *frigida*. His reason for later (Orth. Eur., 365, note) supplanting *Podisma* by *Pezotettix* cannot be defended.

## TWO NEW SPECIES OF ENTOMOBRYA.

BY F. L. HARVEY, ORONO, ME.

### *Entomobrya hexfasciata*, n. sp.

Ground color greenish yellow. Body clothed with short, downy hairs and numerous long bowed plumose clubbed hairs, which give the insect a shaggy appearance. Head as long as broad. Square behind and widest in the posterior third. A small, dark spot at the base of each antenna joined by a narrow line of the same color, but *not* reaching the eye patches. Eye patches dark, narrow, three times as long as wide. Antennae stout, purplish. The terminal joint pale purple throughout. The other joints tipped with dark purple, while the bases are pale yellow. The purple tip is especially conspicuous on the basal joint. The very short basal ring is here ignored and the

antennae described as only four jointed. The basal joint shortest, the third slightly longer than the second and the terminal a half longer than the third. Body fusiform. Mesonotum as broad as the head. Body widest at the anterior suture of the fourth abdominal segment. The fourth abdominal segment not quite as long as the three preceding taken together. There is no dark band along the side of the body. Mesonotum, metanotum and second abdominal segment with broad fascia along the *anterior* border. First abdominal segment marked along the *anterior* border with a row of fine dots. Band on the third located in the *middle* and nearly as wide as the segment. Fourth segment with a band along the *posterior* margin, which connects with a triangular